

DAILY VENIG & COURIER.

PUBLISHED BY SMITH & SAYWARD, OVER THE KENDUSKEAG MARKET, BANGOR, ME.

NO. 135.

FASHIONABLE Tailoring Establishment.
B. and P. C. and R. R. CO.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On or about the 1st of April, the cars will
run as follows for further notice:
Leave Bangor at 7 o'clock, A. M.
12 " " 12 " " 12 " " 12 "
Leave Old Town, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
2 " " 2 " " 2 " " 2 "
5 " " 5 " " 5 " " 5 "
FARE REDUCED.
First-class Cars to Old Town 38cts.
Forward " " " 39 " which is 25 per
cent less than former rates.
E. HARRIS, Superintendent.
Sept. 21, 1844.

LIME.

THOMASTON LIME selected for Mason's use,
constantly on hand for sale by
F. LAMBERT,
Aug. 22.—
3 Exchange St.

STEAM IRON WORKS.

FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO.,
IRON WORKERS,
Opposite City Hall, Bangor.

CONTINUE to manufacture at their establish-
ment every variety of Machinery, and Cut-
tings used in the service of the country.

Steam Engines, Turning Engines, Lath Boxes, Sapping
and Threshing Machines, &c.

Cast Iron Reaction Water Wheels; Balance
Wheels for Saw Mills; Mill Cranks; Gears; Gears;
Grist Mill Spindles; and an extensive assortment
of Tools, &c.

IRON CASTINGS.

A large assortment of Fire Pans, from new
and beautiful pattern Cook Stoves, several kinds,
and a great variety of Air-Tight
Stove Castings.

PLUGHS.

An extensive assortment pattern greatly
improved, and of the best Timber; Plough Points,
for a great variety of Ploughs. Also Cart and
Wagon Hubs, cast white; Potash Kettles, Caul-
drons, Fire Pans, &c.

IRON AND STEEL.

Circular Saws, Blacksmithing and Carpentry
Caskets; Machine Cards from one of the oldest
and most extensive factories in the country.
All the above will be found in quality to
any in the market, and for sale on a reasonable
terms.

July 10—w

AGENTS.

BENJAMIN SMITH & FENO.
Attn: W. Walker.

Abbot, Jonathan Gordon.

Brewster, George & Co.

Briggs, J. & Dyer.

Bever, E. J. Gilman.

Corvin, Wm. Stinchfield.

Corsell, C. Cochran.

Currier, J. & Son.

Charlton, S. Dunning & Co.

Chase, C. P. Ayer.

Dexter, Josiah Chamberlain.

Doane, D. D. Kimball.

Flavel Bartlett.

Eddington, John Johnston.

French, D. P. Parsons.

Gardner, D. N. Bunting.

Forrest, Melville Stevens.

Gifford, Asa French.

Gould, Wm. French.

Harrington, J. R. Holt.

Lorenzo S. Smith.

Kilmarnock, Isaac Hichborn.

Linton, J. L. Parker.

Long, A. Wing.

Lyman, N. J. Fay.

Lucas, D. D. Duryea.

Moor, Wm. Barker.

Oliver, J. H. Hale.

Matthews, A. B. Miliken.

Mount, George White & Co.

Myers, Wm. & Son.

Newell, J. W. Smith.

Nichols, Kirtland.

Newport, C. & T. Tilton.

O'Connor, F. P. Pearce.

Orford, W. D. Parker.

Parsons, J. V. Vicksbury.

Plymouth, J. W. Whiting.

Porter, J. W. Smith & Co.

Schofield, C. J. Fay.

Sherman, Wm. V. Wynn.

Shaw, L. & Son.

Shaw, Wm. & Son.

Sherman, Wm. Ayer.

Shaw, Wm. & Son.

Sh

JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1844.

The Election—its Aspects, Issues and Results.

In former article, we stated, that Mr. Clay was defeated by a combination of parties, differing very discordantly and heterogeneously. It is now evident, that all the appeals were made to the reason and understanding. No discussion was evaded. A large majority of American born citizens were believed to be in favor of it, and a few nobodies before the election, there seemed to be little doubt but that it would be vindicated, and its more prominent and able defender triumphant elected. Such was the belief of the Whigs, and such was the belief of many Democrats. Hence the leaders of the latter suddenly adopted a new system of tactics. They discovered or pretended to discover, that the whigs were the enemies of the foreign or adopted citizens, that they had burnt their churches, and had on various occasions manifested an intention of not tolerating their religion, of disowning them from voting, that the policy of protecting American labor was adverse to them, and to the interests of their mother countries. Here then was a new field of operation. Here the leaders of the Democracy were to display their most subtle finesse, and leaving it to their children with his dying blessing and solemn injunction to keep his holy writings. But a thousand imaginary associations crowded around this venerable Bible, which gave it an interest that does not attach to the Bible of modern print.

These last concluded chiefly of the foreigners dragged into service by the most abominable and unprincipled misrepresentations, and of the liberty party as called, originally Whigs, but too turbulent and discontented to act with their former friends, unless they could take the lead, and choosing rather to sacrifice the best interests of the country by uniting with those whom they had no sympathy and common principles than by promoting the success of the Whigs from a majority of whom they differed comparatively but little. Either of these parties, provided they had voted as they did in 1840, would have been sufficient to insure the success of the Whigs, and consequently the election of Mr. Clay. But as they chose, or were induced to do against us, we of course must regard them beneath us as our political implements equally as the ledoscos, and in calculating the strength of the forces hereafter, we are to take into consideration all the various and heterogeneous elements composing the great Loco Foco party.

But our present object is to offer a few remarks upon the subject of foreign and foreign influence.

It is well known that there are now in the U. States a large number of foreign, or as they are now commonly called, adopted citizens. If they all vote our way, as they did in the last election, they are numerous enough to give the preponderance to the party whose cause they espouse.

Hence, so long as it is undecided which way they intend to go, politicians of both the great parties have recourse to various expedients to secure their votes. Whoever will stoop lowest and bid highest will be most successful. The consequence is, that gross fraud and corruption are practised.

To gain the votes of foreigners, the disgraceful spectacle is presented to the world, of American citizens of the different parties engaged in the most abusive and scurrilous representations of one another; and they who can talk the worst and the most, are most successful in this humiliating strife.

Every feeling of patriotism, every noble and truly American sentiment is sacrificed to gain an ignominious and perhaps a temporary success.

It is not wonderful, that good men and true-hearted patriots should blush for shame and despair of the perpetuity of liberty and republican institutions, when they behold the audited resolution in which demagogues are willing to submit, and the success attending this degradation.

On another occasion we shall offer our views on the policy the Whigs ought to adopt relative to foreigners and foreign influence. ***

Prairie Log Book.

In 1840 each party succeeded in obtaining about an equal number of the votes of this class of our population. At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress. Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.

The Locos had been long in power, and they by the people, were held answerable for the distress.

Gen. Harrison was a man of great personal popularity. He had not for a long time been in public life, consequently the prejudices of opponents were not strong against him.

The great names were not then, as now, so distinctly, so fearlessly, pro-claimed. Protection to American manufacturers and American labor, though advocated in many sections of the country, was not then as now so prominently and so exclusively insisted upon as the Whig measure.

The annexation of Texas was not then hardly thought of, and it, of course, had no influence in the contest. In that contest therefore, the Whigs had a decided advantage.

It was always easier to pull down than to build up, to accuse then hard. Business was then dull, and times were hard; the cause was successfully charged upon the administration. Foreign laborers could then find but little to do; they were told if the Whigs come into power, times would be better. Many of them believed it, and aided in putting them into power. The manner in which that contest was conducted was better calculated to operate upon ignorant and servile foreigners than the present. The Whigs, the anti-slavery party, the Democrats, were not fully informed of the spirit of this class of our population.

At that time there was great distress in the land, and the people cried out for better times.